

Mozambique - Rural Land Regularization

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Overview

Identification

COUNTRY

Mozambique

EVALUATION TITLE

Rural Land Regularization

EVALUATION TYPE

Independent Impact Evaluation

ID NUMBER

DDI-MCC-MOZ-MSU-LAND-RURAL-2012-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

- v01: Edited, anonymous dataset for public distribution.

Overview

ABSTRACT

The impact evaluation strategy for the Land Project is comprised of four components-an impact evaluation of the institutional strengthening activity (Activity II), an impact evaluation of site-specific activity (Activity III) in urban hotspot areas, an impact evaluation of site-specific activity (Activity III) in rural hotspot areas, and a performance evaluation of site specific activity (Activity III) for communities via the community land fund (ITC). This evaluation covers Activity III site specific land access in rural areas. It is important to note that both comparisons and treatments of this evaluation are being affected by both the nation-wide policy activity (Activity I) and the institutional strengthening activity of the local district offices (Activity II). This evaluation essentially evaluates the effects of receiving all three activities versus only receiving Activity I and Activity II. Assuming the effects of Activity I and Activity II are constant in both the treatment and comparison areas, then the identified effects through this evaluation exercise is to evaluate the impacts of 'the site specific activities (Activity III) in rural hotspot areas.

The evaluation assesses changes in three broad categories: a) socio-economic characteristics (i.e., demographics, sources of income, asset holdings, and access to credit; b) land characteristics (i.e., land ownership, land markets, land investments, perceptions on tenure security and knowledge about land law and rights); and c) welfare characteristics (i.e., level of income, consumption and expenditure, and poverty status).

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Difference-in-Difference

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Land Tenure		
Mozambique		
Agriculture		

KEYWORDS

Agriculture Production, DUAT, Mozambique, Land Tenure, Formalization, Land Conflict

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Malema district in Nampula and Mecufi district in Cabo Delgado

UNIVERSE

Malema district in Nampula and Mecufi district in Cabo Delgado

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Michigan State University	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC	

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC		Review of Metadata

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-MCC-MOZ-MSU-LAND-RURAL-2012-v01

MCC Compact and Program

COMPACT OR THRESHOLD

Mozambique Compact

PROGRAM

The Government of the Republic of Mozambique and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), on behalf of the United States Government, signed a Compact Agreement, effective September 22, 2008 for a US \$507 million grant, implemented over a 5-year period. The overall objective of the Compact was to reduce poverty through economic growth in four Northern Provinces (Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Zambézia). The Compact includes funding of the Land Tenure Services Project (or the Land Project), which was comprised of 3 activities: · Policy Monitoring Activity(Activity I): Improve the policy environment by addressing implementation problems with the existing land law (such as land transfers), conducting regulatory reviews to improve upon it, and supporting training for speedy resolution of disputes; · Capacity Building Activity (Activity II): Build the institutional capacity to implement policies and to provide quality public land-related services by investing in human and land information system resources at all levels of administration-National, Provincial and District/Municipal; and · Site-specific Activity (Activity III): Facilitate access to land use by helping individuals and communities with clear information on land rights and access and with registering their grants-of-land use (DUATs). Program Logic: Overall, the Land Project aimed to establish more efficient and secure access to land by improving the policy and regulatory framework and helping beneficiaries meet their immediate needs for registered land rights and better access to land for investment. The Land Project's objectives were to: (i) increase the level and value of investment on land; (ii) increase access to land; (iii) reduce the costs associated with acquiring land user rights; and (iv) resolve and prevent conflicts over land.

MCC SECTOR

Land (Land)

Sampling

Study Population

Malema district in Nampula and Mecufi district in Cabo Delgado

Sampling Procedure

The sample size of the rural evaluation was dictated by the size of the targeted number of treatment parcels in Mecufi and Malema as conveyed to the evaluators at the time of planning this IE, and the logistics of doing the survey in limited time available before project implementation. The plan was to collect 400 treatment and 400 control households. In Mecufi, a listing was carried out in all villages and covered all households within them. Those households that owned parcels on the coastal side of the road were listed in the frame for treatment households; those with parcels only on the interior were listed in the frame for control households. An equal number of control households were then selected for each village from the frame of control households. The selection of households was done by systematic random sampling by the survey manager. However, the definition of control and treatment areas was changed post-survey during implementation. Due to a strong objection from community members, project implementers proposed doing complete treatment coverage of a sub-set of villages and left others as control villages.

In Malema, due to project implementation timeline, it was decided that the 400 households be allocated according to census information given by community leaders. This resulted in a 300-100 split using smaller administrative units called celulas. The distribution of the sample in Cabo Miquitaculo was done in proportion to the number of households listed within each celula.

In the end, 711 households were surveyed in Malema district in Nampula and 706 households in Mecufi district in Cabo Delgado

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2011-09-01	2011-10-30	Baseline (Nampula)
2012-04-01	2012-05-30	Baseline (Cabo Delgado)

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available